## THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL

PROBIBITION AND TRADE.

We have a few words to say to the merchan a of New-York on the subject of the Prob bitory Law. New-York, the Empire City of the New World—the greatest communicial mart on the City of the New World—the greatest climms retail main on the globe—cover to trade her magnificence and her wealth—her teeming and industrious populition, her stately destilings, her capacious warehouses, her crowded port. But we have no need to repeat this; it is already a twice-told tale; the evidences are capecious waters are to repeat this, it is already a twice-tolis tale, the evidences are to be seen on every side, they force themselves on the observer and demand his attention. It would be strange could there be found in such a city any considerable number of persons favorable to the enactment of laws which directly not injuriously affect the very sources of its prosperity. Of all cities in the world, New York is directly interested in a free and unrestricted commerce. Yet the Prohibitionists propose a system which, if carried into practical operation, would strade. Their own representations are sufficient authority on the point. They proved that that the very magnitude of the Liquor traffic demands its positions. The tell as of the millions of suchels of core and barley and rye that are annually manufactured into spirituous fluor, for export and domestic corrumption; and of the was; quantities of wines which are imported from Europe, it is association of the second of the start of the such assumptions to not see the nacessary result of their system. It is aircange that they cannot were that their Prohibit ray Law linkers address stack on great in startal interests, which are represented not only by the agreeduality and the monafacture of the interior, but by the merchants of the City of New York. And it is not alone the merchants immediately energed in whis of commerce.

we the indifference of the Prohibitionist to any considof this kind, and their utter contempt for the com-

the rights of come race. To show the indifference of the Prohibitionist to any considerations of this kind, and their uter come up for the come recal interests of the great city of New York, we give a copy of an act introduced into the Sance, but rejected in Committee of the Whole. It reads as follows:

A ACT to amend "An act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperlam and Cime."

Shartron I. Nothing is the act on tiled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperlam and Crime," shall be comercial to revent on the Interperance of the Work, who shall give bonds, with good and sufficient succept to the proper officer, not less in amount than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thou-and dollars, from selling any shipping liquors by vessels bund direct to ports out of this fixture and not within 100 miles of the boundaries thereof, provided the same shall be in packages of not less that twenty gallons; and provided further, that cald bonds shall be forfeited to the State uppur conviction that any sales or shipments were made with the fintent to violate or evade the spirit of said act. Section 2. This a tensil take effect on the 4th of July next. This as we have said, was rejected in the Senate. It will thus be seen that the prombinionists are unterly insensible to the effect of their system on the commercial interests. This is the set of their system on the commercial interests. This is the set of the flow of the commercial interests. This is the continuous and receive in retorn the wines and highers of times and cotton, and receive in retorn the wines and highers of three continuous and receive in retorn the wines and highers of three continuous and receive in retorn the wines and highers of three continuous highers and interests. This is the fixed of the set of the set of the set of the set of the fixed made of the same a large and important tem of our foreign hand. The Frohibitory Lew weeded not only desirey taskinger of the set of the set of the set of the fixed of the set of the set of the fixed o cantries. This forms a area and important term of our loveing tasks. The Prohibitory Lew would not only destroy the import trade as far as wines and liquous are concerned but would just to the same extend diminish the experiation of those and cleas with which we pay far our importations. Moreover, the skips now employed in the trade would have to be will drawn, and thus a large amount of capital now profitably invested in various ways would be forced out of its natural channels. We are sure that the merchants of New York, distinguished as they are for esgacity and good sense, will perceive the effect of this odicus and into crant system, and will lefose to sanction it by their votce. The only way to obviate these disastrus resolts, is to support the ticket nominated at Syracuse on the lith of October. The Fashunticket, however its a vocates may try to disguise the fact represents the Frobbitionist policy, and its success would cushum and enforce that paley. This is morally certain. The proof is seen in the fact that a lithe Maine Law mon sustain the Saward ticket, and they certainly have good reasons for their course. It is the day

"The address of the State Temperance Society well says that the passage of the Prohibitory law is not a treaty of peace, but a declaration of war—a declaration of war."

True; it is a dec station of war. It is the war of facaticism on common sense; the war of coercion on reason; the war of force on argun on. It is a declaration of war on the Constitution and on the rights of the people; of war on indivitual theiry and the freedom of opinion; of war on conscience, war on in tepede nee of the aght. It is a declaration of war on the first pende nee of the aght. It is a declaration of war on the first pende nee of the aght. It is a declaration of war on the first pende need of our favituitions, of a temporary and arrogant majority on a reasting but peace able misority. This is the war that has been declared by the Prohibitionists. Let us see how long they can maintain it. Reason has been forced to yield for a manner, but she will soon reasest they prec'en incare.

MADICAL EFFECTS OF PROBLETION.

In each tape stend that every bushel of barley converted into for alcood is thrown away. Such an assortion only proves a unteriguousne. In every pound of barley there is a cerpain of the street of authority and this may be extracted as effectly under the form of malt as in that of stored or flux unical ensists will establish this fact. The elementary support life will be found to be as effectually developed in good or or pure sie as if it had been allowed to remain in the integral inself, and it as a fact well known to physiologists, by uniting in the form, or in a spirituous, with the compensation of the body, they communicate to it a tone and a which identically recombine in apparance the cream that be found flowing on the surface or successful porter or ale. Chyle, to which we allude, is none other than this, and tail parts of the body are formed or sustaided. Little than a temporated of it dows to me very healthy meal yet m it all parts of the body are formed or sustained. Little re than a teaspoonful of it flows to me svery healthy meal yet a la found sufficient to securish the whole system; and it mat-simile whether it may previously have been in great measure ranced from the food by artificial means or left to be formed the unaited efforts of catter in the animal system. The

PROBIBITION IN AFRICA

PROBLETTON IN APRICA.

The Albany Prohibitionist says that the Maine Law has been introduced into Africa. Moshash, chief ruler of Basonuland, has prohibited the importation and salved income containing three clauses. We are not at a largerised at this. The Maine Law is just suited to the comprehension of African savages. The only wonder is that it ever found givecases among of liked people. As Prohibition seems to be an absolute necessity for many of our reformers, we fear they will soon have to surgicate to the dominions of "Mashesh, chief rules of Basonuland." Taey can be correct their bearts contest.

REPEAL.

Fellow citizens, to you wish to be stigmatized as vagabonds and acoundrels? Will you suffer hypocritical politicisms and develog fanalics to denounce your pursuits as criminal, and to deprive you of the means by which you support yours-lives and your families? If not vote the constitutional ficket, and exhibit on the control of the politicism of will, such a majesty of power, as will competite repeal of that edipus enactment which now disgraces out statute book.

The next Legislaure which neets in Albany will have a great write to perform. The character of our State for good or avil will be in its hands. How important them, that it should be righing composed how important that the fauntics and hypocutes of the last session should be showed forever. This can be done by the proper action of out friends in the country twos. The power is in their hands, and it only remains to see that it is tankly exerted. Vets only for such men as are liberal in action and sectionard. There are enough of the right samp, and voters in abundance to elect them, if measures are only taken in season. Action is victory. Execution in the right quarter is certain triumph. Lest, then, no since be istuniumped and no hereable searches agard to secure the triumph of the certice. State closet of the Liquor Dealers, and Constitutional Register parties. THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Remember that the great fight is on the State ticket. Every vote for our State can idates goes to swell the protest against injustice and tyrathy; every vote lost adds to the strength of our enounce and diminishes our moral power. We want to show the trading publicians who have sought to elevate themselves to power on the rule of our lights and interests that they have around a spiril of resistance and a strength of organization within count of utiled with. We want to show them that the strength is in our hands, not in their; that we can burithe as to the earth, and defeat their plans and appreciations. If we cannot a union, we can terrify them.

It will be perceived by the resolution at the head of our columns that the Liquor Dealers' Society have deemed it inexpedent to make any nominations for County officers.

VOTE THE ENTIRE LIBERAL TICKET. No ticket has ever been presented to the people of New-Yerk more worthy of support than that now presented by the Liberal Party. It is in every way a ticket worthy the most camest support in every way is is unexceptionable. Vote, then, the whole ticket! Make no scratches or crasures, and show by a Liberal Triumph next Tuesday that the people of New York are right in principle, and determined to free the State from the stigms which now rests upon her hitherto fair fame.

Be not think that the oppressive and ridiculous Liquor Law which now disfigures our statute book is all we have to fear. Many of the Prohibitionists themselves are opposed to it, not because they dislike its principle, but because they dislike its principle, but because they are persanded that it cannot be senforced. Thus will try to enforce it, no doubt. They will endeavor to elect Judges pleaged to maintain as d to pack juries whe will convict under it; but filling in that, they will adopt some other plan. Fansiciem is sleways rady with expedients to realize its projects. Be not in led into a false acousty by the apparent quiescence of your enemies. They may be silent, but they are watchful. You have as much to fear new as ever. The only way to kill the Maine Law, and a' similar achemes, is to elect the Constitutional State ticket. Remember that.

AN EVIDENCE OF REASON.

We observe that The Sunday times has piaced our ticket at the bead of its columns. This is evidence of reason, and a step in the right direction. The times is an industrial paper, and doubt oas sees the tendency of public sentiment. It knows that cours is the only ticket that stands the remotest chance of success against the Fusionists and shapes its course accordingly. We quote its remarks on the subject:

We obscess the State ticket a-lect's by the Liquer-Dealars'

Cavention. It is an omea of Democratic union, and should be suitable to all loves of victory. We take Mr. Ti don for Attorney General because we believe him to be sound on the France

hibitory question, and because we fear there is little hope for the success of Mr. Sutherland in this contest."

If every body that prefers success to defeat, and principles to pride, would act in the same emible manner, our majority in the State would be counted by sens of thousands.

VOTE THE LIBERAL TICKET.

Our friends, both in the city and country, abould now under-stand the importance of early and efficient local organizations. See, then, that rallying committees are appointed in all the towns. Be sure that every Liberal eves is made effective, and that none are lost by delay or or dilatory action. Let vite-distributers be appeinted to stand at the polis, and see that no frands are committed at the heliot baxes. This is or the rest importance. Beethat it is boat!

LIQUOR DEALERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, INFORTERS.

We observe that John Van Buren, in a revent speech, claimed the election of the Foft Shell ticket by a plurality of 50,060

votes. The American party also anticipates a triumph in the election of its ticket by a large vote; and the Republicans ex-

WHY THE WONDER GREW .- And "still they

grae," the poet tell us, and "still the wonder grew, that one small beed could carry all he knew." But the wonder would have ceased could be have gone to KNOX's handsome place, correct of Broadway and Fulconest, and worn one of those spienetic Fall, Style of Hats. KNOX's Hats carry everything before

GENTLEMEN'S HATS -FALL AND WINTERSTYLE

FOR 1652-6.—Gentlemen seeking combinations of economy, superior quality, and elegance should not fail to call on Ecrasycusto, at he establishment, No. 118 Nassau-et., between Ann and Beekman.

ROGERS & Co.- FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

KOGERS & Co.—FAIL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

-Visitors to Rocars & Co. simmeines Clothing Warehouse, center of Fulton and Nassausta, will be struck by the unequaled variety of the stock, its g est extent, and the remarkable cheapness of the prices. An outlif for the Fail and Winter at this establishment costs less than at any other clothing warehouse in the Union, and every struck being tecketed at the lowest cash price, the experienced purchaser will see at once that such bargains cannot be obtainable elsewhere. Make your selects us while the stock is full.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.-The subscriber, having

PRE-PROOF SAFES.— The Subscriber, navigud voluntarily abandened the making of Wilder's Parent Saia mander S.-ie, and having reassigned the right (exclusively sequence to him for the State of New-Tork) to the Patenties, in affers the original Willier's Patent Salamander S.-ie, made by me previous to said reassignment, at reduced prices—having purchased the right for the United States to make and sell the Champion safe known as Herrica's Patent Champion, and carranteed to resist more heat than any other safe known, and guaranteed to be free from dampness—a great objection to most other Saire.

(Italia explainable depot, Green Biock.

most other Saire.

Old established depot, Green Biock,

Nos. RS, 137 and 139 Water-st, cor. Pine, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES

WHIPER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THIRTEEN YEARS in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by BRANKAN'S LA BILLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars, for sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

ALEFRY H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-

Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Boxos This Day (Mon-day), at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For further particulars see his adventisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office. No. 4 Broad st.

BEAUTIFUL VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY

CABPATINGS selling at great bargains at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery.

LADIES' BIST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—
1 000 dcz Ladies' super Kid Gloves will be opened This
Day at 4; 300 do. Gents do. at 5). The above were slightly
spotted on board the ship, and are worth 7; and 8; per pair.
E. H. Leadbeater & Co., No. 34? Broadway.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER OVER

shors, Cuars, Copes Leggings, Overalls, &c., both light and bravy; every description, suitable both for city and country rade. Very handsome light Cambric and Alpaca Coats, Capes, and Talmas. HENRY DAYENFORT, No. 265 Broadway.

FRENCH UMBRELLAS.-We will to-day open a

PARIS SILK UNRELLAS, or our sales, of assorted sizes and colors, and

us per steamer Atlantic. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

LIBERAL UNION MEN!

ng prices:
10 co00 yards rich Dress Silks at 4 per yard worth 6 .
12,600 yards rich Dress Silks at 5 per yard worth 7 .
14,600 yards rich Dress Silks at 6 per yard worth 7 .
14,600 yards rich Dress Silks at 6 per yard worth 9 .
15,600 yards extra rich Silks at 7 per yard worth 9 .
16,600 yards extra rich Silks at 1 per yard worth 10 .

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Work lively and with a will. The time is near at hand when you will be called upon to decide a very important issue-whether we shall be governed by corrupt time-serving politicism, or horse et and capable men; whether sples and informers shall continue to almoy our people or peace and quietness pervice our bonders; whether the commerce of our State shall be diminished or whether it shall be increased. Of the result we note thin not a doubt, if every elector will but do his duty. Let each Lives Livin man then put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory is certain. LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES .- The cheap est stock of new Laces and Embruideries in this city is at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand st.

EMEROIDERIES FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT ACEPICE - E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway at lifer To Day a large stock of tich EMERGIDERED COL. ARE, SLEEVER, BANDS, Ac. at balf their rest value-E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway. Bemember that the ficket of the Constitutional and Liquor-Dealers' Party is the only one that stands any chance of success against the Fusioni's. You who called to be exclusively Natural mea cannot vote any other ticket, if you have any regard for your own protestations. There is only one way to evince your sincerity, and hat is by supporting the Linion Ticket. Reflect that any other course will tend to the triumph of that party whose success you profess to regard as fatal to your principles

HEAVY ENGLISH BLANKETS at \$4 50 per pair, arge size, new and fresh goods, worth 67. at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 98 Bowery.

Good Erussels 9 cents per yard.

All other Goods at equally low prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.
No. 379 Broadway

outlion will be opened This Day. Also 5 cases Printed Dr. (1828 from I) to 4', wor h double the piles
E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway. MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS .- 25 cases supe-

SILKS, SILKS .- A large lot of rich SILKS from

rior quality and choice colorings of MERINO PLATES spater-ceived, from 3 to 6 per yard. Also, 250 pieces Lapin's French MERINOS from 7 to 10 per yard, which are great barrains. S. & M. E. Towle & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 23; Grand-st BLANKETS.
English Blackets (large size ) \$4 25 per pair.
PRIERSON & HUMPHARY,
No. 379 Broadway,
Coraer of White-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German, and American Fancy Goods, Novelties, and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

C A R P E T S .

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFISE, 6; per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHRRY.
No. 379 Broadway.

LIQUOR DEALERS, HOTEL REEPERS, IRPORTERS.

All whose rights are threatened by the odious system of Protion ion got own's for the Liveral ticket. Show to the fenantics
who invacely seek the realisation of their abund theories
through the rule of your interests as citizens and your priviigness men that the people of New-York will not submit to
injustice and oppression, whether openly extrelesd or olothed
to the specious gard of philanthropy and reform. Prove to
them that you know your 'rights, and, knowing, dare main'tair.' Lose not a moment of precious time. But a faw hourintervene between this and the election. Devote every one of
them to the cause which claims all your energy and all your
zeal in its schal.'

We do not intend to imitate the example of The Tilms and
other papers, by making preposier us claims, which could
only tend to throw ridicals up now especially for calculation;
but we do intend to assert that the prospect for the election of
our whole State teken is decidedly good. We have ro head;
sion in affirming that it is the only ticket that has the slightest
chance of heating the Fusion ticket. Our information from all
parts of the State is decidedly encouraging, and becomes better and better as we approach the election. We do not yet
know what effect will be exercised by the treachery of Vander
roof, Taylor and Hendickson; but we have no reason to believe that the influence of their movement extends beyond a very
inter-direct of soft politicians in Albany and Boffsio. ToSoft acciduate on the vote of Says or I sat year as a basic, and
provides the reforement of the meany vote case for sey-HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country have gener usly and nobly second added this valuable Ointment to their patients and the public generally, as an infallible remeity for Wousda, Sore and Ulcers. Soid at the mann actuals No. 88 Maldendane, New York, and No. 244 Strend, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cen's, 625 cents and Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Being at a TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Being at a meeting in the Fifteenth Ward this evening, I was informed by a friend that Mr. Peckh m. in some remarks at the Reform Mee ing, had stated in substance that I had been numinated and was kept be fore the people with a view to the defeat of Mr. Donglas Leffingwell, the candidate of the Reform putty, and that i was position. The force in the property of the received the nomination of any party, is a refutation of the first charge, and that I never had a word of conversation with Mr. Connoily, and do not know him personally, is my answer to the second. I would for her state, for the laformation of my friends, that within two days anterior to the date of this, I have received through Mr. Peckham and Mr. Allen, friends of Mr. Leffingwell, the effect of two thousand dollars, and critis other valuable considerations, to induce my withinawal in his farm. The proposition was instantly rejected, and I shall, under any and every discounterances, remain a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow cirkiens for the office of County Clerk until the evening of Nov. 6. Respectfully, your servant,
>
> ROSERT BRATTY, JR.
>
> We copy the above from The Herald, and we say to our reader the county of the

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPEES. BATCHELOR'S HARR DAYE.—WIGS AND IQUIPERS.

This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Harr DAYE. BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUFERS have improvements over all others, excalling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wigs in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preiminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dvz, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new standard article and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Carstandoko's. No. 6 Astor House.

pect, so they say, a purality of at least w, where the calculations are so various and contradictory, of course it is difficult
for even the most experienced and best informed politicians to
form any definite opinion. Each one seems to be guided
solely by his own predifications, and to govern his anticipations
hy his wishes. No importance, therefore, is to be attached to
the estimates so has made on different sides. The Times and
This Telenum, in their boastful prophecies, are no more to be
believed than the Express or the News, or the Albany Atlas.
But when every body is busy calculating a result which is to be
cofinitively settled in so short a time, we are containly justifiable
in doing a little guessing on our own account. We have been
herstofore very moderate in our estimates, and very modest in
our predictions, being willing to let time and the ballot box decide the contest. Neverthe one, as many prople may have been
confused by the different calculations put forward by the various
party organs, we deem it proper to say a few words in regard to
the pro-pech of our tick-i.

We think the prospect for the election of our whole State
ticket decicely encouraging. Our information from different
pasts of the State is highly intering, and becomes better an
better as we approach the election. We do not know yet what
effect may have been produced by the treachers of Venderpiet, Tay or and Her drickson, but we have no occasion to he
level that its influence extends by your of a small cice of Soft
politicians in Albany and Buffalo. Some of those parsons whis
calculate on the election of the whole Soft ticket presume to
consider the vote for Seymour last space as an indication of
their attempt in the State. They force that a large portion of
the lower dealers and an inproductionists. We very generally
apported him. For that portion of their dickst which
apported him. For that portion of third tickst which Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affections of the lungs and chest cured by Inhalation, local and general treatment. Inhalation alone will fail to care must of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies. Dr. Haart is eminently successful in caring them. These facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the speciarry of Inhalation failing to relieve Mr. Zinado of Penn., H. Sheiman of New York, and houts of others. As a proof of Dr. Haart's combined treatment the refers to the cure of Mr. Colburn, No. 453 Broadway; F. Stebbin, New York, and S. W. Rice and wife, Hatford, Conn. Nervous, chrenic, scrolious, and affections of the generative system, tax the constitution to such an extent as to render it susceptible to tuberculous and other chronic diseases. The Doctor's introductory work on the Cause and Cure of these diseases will be sent free to any address. The afflicted with any disease can apply with a certainty of relief to

D. A. S. Hatari,

No. 250 Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Patients at a distance treated by mell.

Wanner Pattent Pump.

WARNER PATENT PUMP. WARNER FATENT PUMP.

Visitors at the Palace are invited to notice the above. We claim that it is the simplest, strongest and cheapest, most duration that it is the simplest, strongest and cheapest, most duration and cardinary that it is the simplest, strongest and cheapest, most duration and cardinary that is the search of the New York Inspectors of Steamboats pronounce it the best. All sizes adapted to wells, factories, minus, steamboats, ships, &c., made and sold by A. W. Gay & Co., No. 118 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1855

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on The Weekly Taisune, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held at No. 5/6 Broadway, Nov. 3, 1856, OLIVER H. LEE was unanimously nominated for Senstor of the Sixth Senatorial District in place of Charles Perley, declined. ISAAC DAYFON Chairman.

was to test, as it is well known that variationness of Hards last year deserted temporarily to the Know-Nothings. We believe that most of them will come back this year and vote it whole or part of our ticket. This would give us a vote of about 150,000 as a basia. We believe the number will be insreased by many thousands of persons who, true to their protes ations of hostility to the Seward party, will vote the Custitutional ticket as the only one having the sightest chance of success against the Fusionists. This class includes live numbers of Softs, and Hards, and National Whige, who prefer victory to detest, and are only anxious to cast their victs in such a way as to make them tell; added to this there are thousands perhaps tens of thousands of citizens who, though at direct y inversion in the numbers of Softs, and Hards, and Added to this there are thousands perhaps tens of thousands of citizens who, though a tiered yield the soft of the section of the series of computing the numbers of these several classes, but we know from the indications which have already manifested tempelves that the masses of both sections of the Democratic party are anxious for union, and desirous of triumple over the Frainnists. This sentiment must tend to concentrate a very large vote upon our ticket in addition to the force that the Anti-Prohibitorists can bring to bear. Usder these circumstances we cannot see how our vote can fail below 170,000, a number which is amply sufficient to secure the triumphant e-ection of all our candidates. At all events we believe that this desirable result can be accomplished if all those who are interested in the subject will work as zealously and artistity as our opponents.

Why The Wonder Grew.—And "still they A. Manwix N. Jones, Secretary. Ticket, may be had TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at the Republican Committee room, No. 510 Broadway.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship George Law, for Aspinwall will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock P. M. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be

had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

We give in our news columns further particulars of the recent slaughter on the Pacific railroad. which we glean from the St. Louis papers, together with some facts in relation to the killed and wounded, by one of the reporters of THE TRIBUNE acquainted in St. Louis.

We ask attention to the statements of our Paris correspondent regarding the opinions and facts given by French and Belgian "conservative" and official authors, on the increasing inadequate relations between the rise of lands, houses, stocks and grain on the one hand, and of the rate of workmen's wages on the other. While the necessaries of life have, in France and Belgium, and other continental countries, increased one-third or onehalf in value, wages have not risen one-quarter, and the disparity is widening year by year. What is most notable in this matter is that the official authors in question. Le Play and Ducpétiaux, recommend reorganization of labor, association, interference with the so-called rights of property, and similar ideas of the Socialists. What if the speculations of the socialist school should be attempted by the authorities to avoid a fresh revolution-shall we hear them denounced like the enemies of order, the "red republicans." the insane visionaries ?

All revolutions in Europe are tax questionsbread questions. The government of Paris has just added to its ordinary regulation of the price of bread, that of the price of meat. The spuriousness of prosperity which requires such regulation is easily divined; and it becomes a question of

how long, under an increased lead of war-taxes, SILKS.—The great rush of customers at Co-lumbian Hall for rich dress SiLKs during the last week, has in-duced the proprieters to purchase another large lot which we shall often on Monnay and all the week until soid, at the followeven that will avail to keep food at popular reaching distances.

> By the arrival of the Star of the West on Saturday afternoon, we have accounts of the movements of Col. Walker in Nicaragua, from which it appears that the said noted adventurer has taken possession of Granada, the capital of the State. After an engagement, in which the Government forces lost fifteen men. Walker was waited on by the citizens of Granada, and offered the Presidency of the Republic. He declined the honor in favor of Gen. Corral, who was then absent at Rivas, and to whom the proposal was carried by Col. Wheeler the United States minister to Central America. Col. Wheeler was forcibly detained at Rivas for a couple of days, but threatening an attack upon the town was released. Gen. Corral finally ratified the surrendering of Granada, and a treaty of peace was signed by the contending parties. The Uncle Sam brought down a party of filibusters from San Francisco, under Col. Fry and Parker H. French, who, after arriving at Virgin bay, embarked on board the Virgin, with the other passengers and specie, intending to take San Carlos by surprise. Meeting with a decided resistance, the design was abandoned, and the invading party proceeded to join the forces of Walker at Granada. The California passengers, both on the outward and homeward-bound steamers, were fired on by the Government soldiers, and several lives were lost. Tranquillity, according to the last acrestored, and no further counts. immediate trouble was anticipated.

Our State Election occurs to-merrow: for prep aration there remains but To-Day. May we not make one last appeal to our readers to give this day to the Republican cause?

We are a badly organized party. Thousands whose sympathies are with us will fail to vote tomorrow: thousands more will vote with one or another adverse host because they are urged by friends to do so, and are not personally asked to vote the Republican ticket. The Hindoo lodges on the one side, the Liquor-dealers' Associations on the other, will have every voter by the button. while our ticket will have no one to speak for it to one half the voters in this city, and one fourth of them elsewhere. Our organization is new and imperfect: we have no army of custom-house officers or other dependents on salaries to drum up and drill in voters. We cannot even profit by the force of habit, which keeps many year after year voting the ticket which bears the name to which their political faith is pinned. We proffer a rew name but the old principle-that which both the Whig and Democratic (Van Buren) parties in 1848 as in 1820 professed to affirm and deem of vital importance - namely: that the Territories of our Union, not already legally scourged with Slavery, shall be FOR EVER consecrated to Free Labor and Free Men.

That is substantially our whole creed. If you accept it, work for it, vote for it! It is of greater mo ment than all other propositions now in issue between the parties. We did not make it an issue, but the repudiators of the Missouri Compact and the ruffian corrupters of the ballot-boxes of Karsas did. It is no abstraction: the fate of Kansas now trembles in the balance: the admis ion of Reeder or Whitfield as delegate will probably decide it: and we do not believe there will be five majority for either in a House of more than two hundred voting Members. Twenty-five votes for Whitfield from the Free States will doom Kansas to eternal Slavery; and this City will pretty surely furnish one of them, (a Soft,) and Long Island another, (a Know Nothing.) There is just one party whose every vote will be cast to sustain Reeder and Freedom, and that is the Republican. Should it be beaten in this State, we most firmly believe that Reeder will be rejected and Kansas enslaved. But it must not be beaten-

We sek you, Republican reader! to provide yourself with Republican ballots forthwith if pos sible, and devote this evening, whether with or without them, to calling on your acquaintances and friends. There is not one of you who may not thus make at least one vote for the good cause if you will but try. That vote, we trust, our State ticket might spare; but our cause needs a noble majority, while the Senate or Assembly may depend on that single vote. Republican reader! we entrest you to give a few hours to the calling out of a bountiful, a triumphant vote! Give to Human Liberty at least this evening !

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S RELEASE.

One of the most memorable acts of judicial op. pression, one of the most glaring instances of the wresting of the law to purposes of injustice and tyranny, was concluded on Saturday by the release of Passmore Williamson, on the order of the same judge who flung him into prison.

If the incarceration of this innocent man, sgainst all law and every shadow of justice, proves that even under a democratic system the private citizen is not secure against arbitrary power and violent malice on the part of magistrates, his release equally demonstrates that under such a system the force of public opinion is sure at last to right the utmost wrong, and to humble the most bold and reckless contemner of justice and official

On the 19th of August Passmore Williamson was brought before Judge Kane by virtue of a writ or habeas corpus, commanding him to produce the bodies of Jane Johnson and her two sons, alleged slaves of John H. Wheeler, freed by the act of their master, and taken from the latter's keeping by the will of Jane herself, who left him as soon as she was informed by Mr. Williamson that she had the legal right to do so. To this writ Mr. Williamson made return that the persons required were not in his custody, and that accordingly he could not produce them. For making this return. Mr. Williamson was shut up in Moyamensing prison on the 27th of July, on the ground that it was a false return, and as such contemptuous toward the court.

Since that time Mr. Williamson and his friends have been incessantly engaged in endeavors to extricate him from this unjust and illegal confinement. As a matter of course, they first applied to the courts of Pennsylvania, whose manifest and primary duty it is to protect the liberty of her cittens against arbitrary and tyrannous violence, from whatsoever quarter. The chief justice pusilanimously refused to interfere; and then with great expense and delay they resorted to the full beach of justices, who again, after long waiting, gave their notorious decision in favor of Judge Kane and his right to shut up men in jail without either law or right.

Meanwhile the universal indignation of the ountry, expressed through every conceivable channel, had not only branded this unjust judge with a stamp from which his reputation can never

recover, but had been felt by him as a burden too great to be borne. Private suggestions were given that any reasonable pretext would be adopted for the release of Mr. Williamson; and accordingly Jane Johnson's petition was presented, but true as all its statements palpably were. and just as were all its demands, it was rather too strong to be allowed. At the same time, however, the court took occasion to open the door for a different arrangement. Other proceedings were had, till finally Judge Kane proposed that Mr. Williamson himself should appear and take immediate steps for his liberation. Hereupon, willing to adopt every means that should not compromise the truth or surrender a principle, Mr. Williamson petitioned for leave to appear be fore the court and purge himself of that contempt

because of which he was imprisoned. When this petition was presented, the district, attorney contended that the word "legally" should be inserted, so as to make Mr. Williamson admit that he was legally incarcerated, which, of course, he would never have done. But so desirous was Judge Kane of extricating himself from the detestable position in which he stood, that he overruled the proposal and allowed the petition to pass as it was. Then Mr. Williamson was to answer why he had not produced the bosies of Jane Johnson and her children as required by the original writ. To this interrogatory his reply now was s mply "Because it was impossible." Here again the district attorney sought to go further and compel him to answer whether he would have produced them had it been possible, but this the judge also excluded, and upon this answer released the

The case then stands thus : Mr. Williamson was adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and was even declared by the judge to be guilty of perjury, because he had made oath that Jane Johnson and her sons were not in his custody, wherefore he could not produce them.

After being beld in prison for such contempt for the period of three months and one week, he is at last allowed to amend his former answer by making oath simply that he did not produce those persons "Because it was impossible to do so."

With regard to the essential identity between these two answers, comment is peedless.

Had this eclatant act of repentance and sub. mission been sooner made, Judge Kane might have founded upon it some hope of regaining some portion of those relics of public esteem which may possibly have remained to him after his conduct in the Christiana affair ; but now it comes too late, and is too evidently enforced by that supreme power of public opinion to which even the most obstinate and audacious offender must sooner or later bow But the ill effect of this matter is not confined to Judge Kane alone. It has deeply shocked the public confidence in the administration of justice in general, and in the efficacy of our laws to secure the most sacred rights. To be a judge was once a title of respect, but at this rate it must soon become the contrary. People talk sometimes of radicals and destructives who sap the foundations of society and undermine the basis of public morals; but a judge like Kane does more at a single blow to shake the social fabric and retard the progress of a people than the vices of private criminals in half a century.

In any other northern city than Philadelphia such an outrage as that which, for more than the quarter of a year, Mr. Williamson has been the victim, would have provoked public disturbance, Certainly there was never an occasion in which a revolutionary remedy would have seemed more truly justifiable. But the result, as it now stands, puts those in the right who hold that violence should never be employed even for a right end Passmore Williamson comes from his prison at the peaceful fiat of public opinion-released by the justice of his cause and by the voluntary submission of the tyrant who immured him.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the war is abundant. In addition to the report of Gorchakoff, on which we comment elsewhere, we have by the steamer of Saturday, the official accounts of the cavalry action at Kurghal, near Eupatoria, before reported: the intelligence of an unsuccessful assault of the Russians on Kars, of the destruction by the Allies of Taman and Phanagoria, and of the landing of a body of allied troops in the peninsula of Kinburn. The cavalry action near Eupatoria was fought

by twelve French squadrons (fourth hussars, sixth and seventh dragoons). According to Gen. d'Allonville's report, which is plain and intelligible, the French and Turks made an extensive reconnoissance toward the interior on three different roads -one to the south and two to the north of Lake Sasik-The two latter columns met at a village called Dolshak, where they discovered the approach of the Russian cavalry. Here the reports begin to disagree. Gen. d'Allonville maintains that eight: een squadrons of Russians-while the French were dismounted, baiting their horses-tried to turn them by the south and cut off their retreat to Eupatoria; that he then ordered his men to mount fell upon the flank of the Russians, routed and pursued them for two leagues. Gorchakoff says that the Russians were only one regiment (eighteenth lancers) or eight squadrons; that they were surprised by the French after having dismounted in or der to unlimber a battery of artillery, and that under these circumstances they had to run for their lives. He makes Gen. Korff responsible for this mistake. Now what business a whole regiment of lancers had to dismount and assist in unlimbering a battery of eight guns, and how it was that the gunners, whose business it was to do this work, were not at hand, we are left to guess for ourselves-The whole report of Gorchakoff is so confused, so un military, so impregnated with the desire to palliste this first cavalry disaster, that it is impossible to treat it as a serious statement of facts. At the same time we see Gen Korff made responsible for this defeat, as Sylar was made responsible for Silistria, Soimonoff for Inkermann, Read for the Chernava. Gorchakoff, though defeated in every action, is still invincible. It is not he who is beaten, far from it; it is some unlucky subaltern who upsets the general's wise plans by some clumsy mistake, and who generally gets killed in action in punishment for this crime. In this instance, however, the blunderer is unfor. tunate enough to preserve his life. Perhaps he may, later on, have something to say to Gorcha. koff's dispatch. In the mean time he has the sat. isfaction that his opponent represents him in a far better light than his infallible commander-in-chief does. Since then, the British light cavalry divis-

Two other expeditions have been undertaken on the extreme flanks of the Crimean theater of war-One of these was from Kerteb and Yenikale to the opposite side of the straits. The small fortresses of Taman and Phanagoria have been destroyed.

ion has been sent to Eupatoria to reënforce the

French.

about one hundred guns captured, and thus the ent: ance to the sea of Azoff has been completely secured by the Allies. This operation was merely one of precaution ; its immediate results are of no great consequence.

The second expedition is of greater importance.

The allied fleets, with about ten thousand troops,

first made a demonstration off Odessa, where, how.

ever, not a shot was fired, and then sailed to Kinburn. This place is situated near the extremity of a tongue of land which on the south encloses the estuary of the Unieper and Bug. At this point, the estuary is about three miles wide: a bar with fifteen feet of water (according to the best charts) closes its entrance. On the north side of this entrence is situated Oczakoff, on the south side of Kinburn. Both these places first come into notories during the Russo Turkish campaign of 1787, whea the Bug formed the frontier of the two empires, and consequently Oczakoff belonged to the Turks and Kinburn to the Russians A. that time, Suveroff commanded the left wing of the Russian army (under Potiomkia), and was stationed at Kinburn. The Turks, then masters of the Black sea, crossed over from Otshakof. They first made a diversion by landing behind the town of Kinburn, to the south-east; but when they saw that Suveroff was not to be led astray by this false maneuver, they landed with their main body at the north-western extremity of the spit, exactly opposite Oczakoff. Here they entrenched themselves, and attacked the fortress: but Suroroff sallied forth with a far inferior number of men. engaged them, and, with the help of reenforcements coming up, drove them into the sea Their loss was enormous. Suvoroff himself, however, was wounded during this action, which was followed up in the following year, 1788, by the storming of Oczakoff. This time the Allies landed, not below, but

about four miles above the town of Kinburn, so as to intercept its communications by land with Khercon and the interior of Russia. Their gun-boats will very likely seen intercept the communications by water also. The spit of Kinburn, for six miles above the town, is extremely parrow. like that of Arabat, and so low and sandy that on digging a few feet below the surface water is found. Thus, strong fortifications with deep ditches cannot be constructed there in a burry; and the works thrown up by the Turks in 1787 were either stockades or sand-bag batteries. The fortifications of Kuburn themselves cannot, for the same reason, be very formidable, no good foundation for masonry scarps being possible, though since that time broad wet ditches have no doubt been constructed. Nevertheless, we think that Kinburn cannot long hold out against the Allies if energetically attacked; and once in their hands, it opens to them a perspective of important operations in the direction of Kherson and Nikolaiëff-that is, the direction of the base of operations of the Russian army in the Crimes. This descent, then, may prove very important if properly followed up. But up to the departure of the steamer no news of anything desisive had arrived, and thus we are led to conclude that this expedition is also to be conducted in the habitual, easy, jog-trot style of the Allies. The defeat of the Russians before Kars will very

probably prove to be the crowning event of the campaign in Armenia. The Turks, badly organized and short of every requisite for war, had played but a poor part in this portion of the seat of war-Unable to hold the field, they confined themselves to the occupation of Kars, Erzeroum and the country immediately under the command of these fortresses. Gen. Williams, who had entered the Turkish service, commanded at Kars and superiatended the construction of proper defensive works, For the greater part of the Summer the whole campaign on either side was confined to skirmishes forave and foraging expeditions in the hill country the general and first result of which was that the Russians, gradually gaining ground, succeeded in blockading Kars and even in cutting off its communications with Erzeroum. Kars is situated in a lateral valley of the Upper Araxes: Erzeroum at the sources of the Euphrates: Batoun, on the mouth of the Churuk Su (Bathys), the upper course of which passes near, both to Kars and to Erzeroum, so that one of the roads between these two places follows the basin of the Churuk as far as Otti, whence it strikes off across the hills toward Kars. Otti was, therefore, the central point for the Turks, as a road from Batoun there oins the one mentioned above, and Batoun was the place from which the nearest and strongest reënforcements were to be expected. Had the Russians succeeded in taking Kars, their first step would have been to establish themselves at Ott; thereby cutting off Erzeroum from its nearest and best communication with the Black sea and Constantinople. The Turks, however, were so dispirited that they retired as far as Erzeroum, merely occupying the mountain pass between the upper Euphrates and the sources of the Araxes,

while Otti was all but completely neglected. At last, when Kars was more closely hemmed in, they attempted to form a convoy of provisions at Otti, and with a strong escort to force an en trance into Kars. Part of the cavalry from Kars having been sent away, as it was useless there, actually fought its way through the Russians as far as Otti, and the convoy started shortly afterward: but this time the Russians were better on the alert-the Turks were completely defeated, and the convoy was captured by the Russians. Kars, in the mean time, began to run short of provisions: Omer Pasha was, indeed, sent to take the command in Asia and to organize at Batoun an army fit to act in the field; but this creation of a new army takes a deal of time, and a march direct to the relief of Kars by Otti would not have been the best course he could take, as Kars might any day be compelled to surrender from want of provisions before relief could arrive.

In this difficult position the Turks stood at the end of September : Kars was considered as good as lost, and the Russians were sure, by merely blockading the town, to starve it out. But the Russians themselves appear not to have been willing to wait until the last flour was baked and the last horse cooked in Kars. Whether from the fear of sppreaching Winter, the state of the roads, shortness of provisions, superior orders, or the fear of Omer Pasha's relieving corps, they at once made up their minds to act visorously. Siege-guns arrived from Alexandropol, a fortress on the frontier but a few leagues from Kars, and after a few days of open trenches and cannonading, Kars was assaulted by the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff. The combat was desperate, and lasted eight hours. The Bashi-Pazouks and foot irregulars, who had se often run before the Russians in the field, here fought on more congenial ground. Though the attacking forces must have been from four to six times more numerous than the garrison, yet all attempts to get into the place were in vain. The Turks had here at last recovered their courage and intelligence. Though the Russians, more than